

## Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.:

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 12, 1868.

## The Temperance Cause.

A Bill was presented before the English House of Commons during last session, called the Sunday Liquor Bill, and referred to a Select Committee, who reported against it, and it failed of passing. The bill was, as its name partly indicates, for the purpose of closing, on Sundays, places where liquor is kept for sale, so far at least as to prevent such sale on Sundays. In their report, the Committee allude to the steady improvement in the morals, habits, tastes, and manners of the people, resulting from the advance of education, the wider diffusion of knowledge, and the moral influences brought to bear upon them. They observe that the upper and middle classes are far more temperate at the present day than they were at the early part of the century, and as they believed that as the working classes advance in self-improvement, the vice of drunkenness will gradually disappear without the necessity for further legislation of a coercive description. With these opinions the Committee say they cannot support the Bill, but would rather trust to the further development of moral influences.

"The following passage of the Committee's Report," says the London Times, of July 26, "will have full weight with reasonable minds:"

It has been proved to your Committee that a very large number of persons make use of public houses on Sunday against whom no complaint whatever is alleged, and to whom further restrictions to the extent contemplated by the Bill would be productive of serious inconvenience. And whilst this inconvenience would occasion great discontent among such persons, it by no means follows that a commensurate benefit would result with regard to the class against whom such restrictions would be especially directed. Those who drink to excess form a very small percentage of the whole number of persons who make use of public houses on a Sunday, and it is probable that many of these persons, if deprived of their present facilities for obtaining liquor, would have recourse to drinking in private houses, and to various methods of evading the law. For, however beneficial may be the results of restriction within certain limits, its enforcement to such an extent as to cause any violent interference with the habits of the people, has a tendency to create a discontent which is sure to be followed by evasion, the law is brought into disrepute, and effects are not unfrequently produced the very reverse and opposite of those intended by the Legislature.

There is something in all this to cause thinking men in our own land, who are sincere in their desire of progress of the cause of temperance, to ponder well the means used in promoting their object, which is equally the object of all well-wishers of the human family. We may assert it to be a truth that every person in our State is at heart in favor of "temperance" so-called, and none more sincerely so than those who seem to deny this in practice by the abuse of liquor. We may also assert that legislative prohibition has failed to prevent this abuse, so at variance with the well-being of individuals, and the prosperity, happiness, and peace of families; and also, that means having no aid from or support in coercion, have taken up many of the cases which legislation fails to reach, and applied the proper remedy, inducing unfortunate victims of intemperate appetites to heed the counsels of friends and the best promptings of their own hearts—thus reinstating the soul in its supremacy over the body. Every moral victory, every individual victory, which is good in itself, is of this kind, which teaches or aids the man to govern himself. Laws which aim to aid in this work may be made servicable or not, according to the wisdom of legislators and rulers; but laws which aim to accomplish such a work have invariably failed whenever they have come to a test, and in the nature of things must continue to fail.

A cable despatch of August 8th announces that the Governor of Pesth has caused the arrest of the Serbian Prince Alexander Karageorgewitz, who has been residing in that city since the assassination of Prince Michael, Prince Alexander being suspected of complicity in the death of Prince Michael.

Our Berlin letter last week predicted a revolution in Spain, stating that the Kingdom was in a condition of anarchy bordering on revolution. A cable despatch of the 10th from London gives this further news: "Accounts received daily from Spain represent that the disturbed condition of the country is leading to disastrous results. The latest advices from Madrid say a financial crisis is anticipated there. Lieutenant-General Juan Paeuela has been appointed Captain-General of the Province of Catalonia."

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Central Pacific Railroad is now built to the Humboldt River, 250 miles East of Sacramento. The earnings for July were \$260,000 in gold, the road being operated from 154 to 190 miles during the period.

A wealthy farmer, of St. Hyacinthe, named Brehaust, committed suicide the other day by hanging himself, during an attack of delirium tremens.

## Grant as a Strategist.

Charles A. Dana, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, and now chief editor of that excellent newspaper, the New York Sun, has written a life of General Grant, in which he gives the following estimate of that officer's ability as a strategist. Those who know Mr. Dana will not doubt the general correctness of his judgment:

The attention of the reader has already been called to his recommendation of a united command in the Mississippi Valley, and to the tardy action of the Government in carrying this recommendation into effect. It is hardly necessary now to say that this combination was the foundation of all our substantial victories, not only in the West, but throughout the entire theatre of war. Fort Donelson was won by celerity, audacity, and heroic resolution; Shiloh by stubborn fighting and unconquerable heroism; Vicksburg by the most brilliant and original strategy, by rapid marching, judicious combination and self-reliance, which remind one of the invasions of Russia by Charles XII., or the vigor displayed in Bonaparte's campaign of 1795; but it must not be forgotten that Charles lost his army at Pulaski, and that Bonaparte did not cut loose from his base and plunge headlong into the interior of the hostile country; but by a judicious and well-formed plan of operations he broke through the enemy's lines at such a point as to retain his communications with France constantly uninterupted, while by rapid combinations and severe battles he drove these lines before him. But Grant, in the Vicksburg campaign, boldly threw himself into the midst of hostile forces, leaving an army entirely behind him, until he had seized the most important point in the theatre of operations, and then turned upon and defeated that army, and drove it into the fortifications from which it was destined never to emerge except at the will of its conqueror. The closing victories of the war were won by a rare combination of military agencies. The consolidation of four vast territorial departments into one grand military division enabled Grant to concentrate at Chattanooga a splendid army, heavily outnumbering the enemy, and it should be remembered that Providence favors strong battalions. By a series of strategic and strong tactical combinations, these superior numbers were so directed upon the field of battle as to take the enemy at disadvantage, striking him in the flank, and actually getting closer to his base of supplies than his base was to his own headquarters.

The Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea; the selection of Sheridan and the formation of the middle military division; the consolidation of the Western cavalry; the establishment of the military division of the West Mississippi, under Canby, followed by the campaign of Mobile; Sherman's grand holiday excursion and pie-in-the-pie party through the Carolinas, again severing the Southern territory, isolating and scattering its armies, breaking its communications, and eating out the vitals of the Confederacy; and lastly, but not least, the magnificent campaign of the Army of the Potomac, from the Rapidan to the James, and from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House, bear ample testimony not only to the grandeur of Grant's conceptions, but to the heroic and unshakable resolution with which he carried them into effect. There was no defeat in all this, no hesitation, no doubting, but the clear comprehension of the ends to be aimed at, the most careful preparation of materials, and the most perfect confidence in the men and means by which they were to be attained. No modern General except Bonaparte ever wielded such vast and prolonged power; and not even that great conqueror displayed such remarkable sagacity in his organizations and selections of subordinate commanders. Massena and Soult were driven from Spain; McDonald was overwhelmed at Katlach; Marmont was defeated at Montmartre; and Napoleon himself was driven from Russia, beaten at Leipzig, and finally, after a series of uncountable blunders, was hurled from his throne, recovering it again only to repeat his blunders and meet an ignominious fate.

But Grant knew that no genius, however remarkable, could sufficiently command the national armies in a war of such magnitude without the assistance of lieutenants who could be trusted "to make their own orders" for the emergencies that were sure to arise. He therefore gave more thought to the proper organization and direction of armies upon the vital points of the enemy's territory and lines, and to the selection of men competent to command them, than to issuing the detailed orders of battle. Neither Sherman, nor Sheridan, nor Thomas, nor Canby ever failed him, and had circumstances enabled him to devote himself exclusively to the command of the Army of the Potomac, he would doubtless have displayed as much skill in the tactics of battle as he did in the strategy of campaigns.

The quick judgment by which he discovered the enemy's plan to evacuate Fort Donelson, and the sudden resolution which he based thereupon, to attack at once, are evidences of something more than aggressive temper or mere brute courage. The tactics of Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga Valley, and Mission Ridge have never been surpassed. The tactics, or more properly, the grand tactics displayed during the overall campaign, are worthy of the highest commendation, and had the execution of details been as faultless as the conception of the movements, there would have been nothing to regret. But it was precisely in the details with which Grant studiously avoided interfering that the greatest, and in fact the only, failures took place. Grant's conduct at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and the Wilderness was all that could have been wished, and shows, beyond chance of dispute, that he possesses in the highest degree that "two-o'clock-in-the-morning courage" which Napoleon declared to be the rarest thing among Generals; while his conception and execution of the Vicksburg campaign are complete proof that his judgment is in exact equilibrium with his courage. His unvaried course of success through four years of warfare shows that he is entitled to be ranked in the category of Generals who never lost a campaign or a battle, and the easy simplicity with which he did the most extraordinary things points strongly to the possession of a remarkable genius for war.

## Mr. Willard's Nomination.

The nomination of Hon. C. W. Willard, the accomplished editor of the Montpelier Freeman former member of Congress for the first Congressional District meets with great favor throughout the entire State. The Free Press thus speaks of the nomination:

The nomination of Mr. Willard is one eminently fit to be made. He is a gentleman of high Christian principle; of clear and strong devotion to Republican principles; of courteous and pleasant address; of education and culture; a ready and fluent debater; thoroughly posted by his editorial experience and careful study of our political history; a man of true independence and conscientious adherence to duty. As Gov. Dillingham said in presenting his name: "he is a man of principle, not of convenience. He is not everybody's good-fellow. Where he is to-day he will be found to-morrow." His nomination was secured without trading or influence other than a fair presentation of his merits. His election by a tremendous majority is as certain as anything future; and we anticipate for him a brilliant and useful career in the national legislature.

The Montpelier correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

The nomination of Mr. Willard has been received with great favor throughout the district and the State. Every pang of disappointment which any may have felt at the defeat of their candidates, will be overcome, and the Republicans will rally enthusiastically to his support. Before the convention he had not the support of a single paper in the district; but his brethren of ink, without exception, with the first issue of their papers, announce his nomination with fitting tributes of commendation, and according him an enthusiastic support during the campaign. At Montpelier—the home of Mr. Willard—the announcement of his nomination was received with demonstrations of joy, such as nobody could have anticipated. The news spread like wild-fire through town and men as they met exchanged congratulations, or swung their hats and gave three cheers.

The Rutland Herald, which strongly advocated the re-nomination of Mr. Woodbridge says:

Hon. Charles W. Willard of Montpelier, the nominee of the convention for candidate for Congress, has been long and favorably known to the people of Vermont, and needs no endorsement from us. From a personal acquaintance with Mr. Willard of many years, and observation of his public course, we most cordially commend him to the people of the First Congressional District, as a gentleman of acknowledged ability, whose legislative experience and peculiar qualifications eminently fitted him for the position for which he has been nominated. His public services and his fidelity to the republican party have received the acknowledged endorsement of the people of Vermont, and have long since placed him in the foremost rank of Vermont's most prominent and talented citizens. He for several years held the office of Secretary of State, and in 1860 and 1861 ably represented the county of Washington in the Senate, and was President pro tempore of the Senate in 1861. But the field on which he has displayed the greatest ability has been in the able and vigorous manner with which he has conducted the columns of the Green Mountain Freeman, of which he has been the editor for many years. The discrimination and foresight that have characterized his conduct of that journal has long since placed him at the head of the editorial ranks in Vermont, and the discussions of the public questions which have agitated the country since 1861, have marked him as belonging to the advance guard of the exponents of Republican principles. The selection of Mr. Willard for a seat in the national legislature is one which will insure to the people of this district an able and courteous representative, of whom they will have reason to be proud.

## Our London Letter.

LONDON, July 27, 1868. "Republicans are ungrateful!" "The truth of that phrase has shown itself in your struggles but too often, and without being partial to monarchical institutions, it must nevertheless be confessed that the Government of Great Britain, for instance, has always rewarded its heroes in a becoming manner for services rendered by them to their country. There is Lord Campbell, and but lately Lord Napier, whose elevation to the peerage, offers a striking illustration to that fact. The latter brought the Abyssinian expedition to a lucky issue, and the nation appreciates the advantages, which his quick, judicious, and energetic action has secured to British reputation and interests abroad. What have the United States done for their hero Grant, who saved the Union in a succession of glorious victories over the rebels of the South? To be sure, they have made him the Commander-in-chief of all the armies, and the Republican party have nominated him to be the future President of the United States; but this does not prevent the political enemies of the general, from denouncing the brave general as a butcher, a drunkard, etc., only in order to secure the election of the men of their own political creed. You must acknowledge in your republican country, that occurrences of that description are not met with under any European Government.

It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that a splendid statue of the late Lord Palmerston has just been erected in his native town, Ramsey. On the 21st of this month the ceremony of unveiling the monument took place in presence of the representatives of English aristocracy, and of a large crowd, who had been attracted to witness the solemn act. The speeches made on that occasion, had, of course, a political turn, and the great qualities of the

defunct were eulogized in a becoming manner; his well-known inclination towards general political and religious liberty, as well as his antipathy against slavery in all its forms was favorably commented upon.

The Duke of Edinburgh is going to take command of the "Galatea," and will visit China, Japan and New Zealand; he has fully recovered from the effects of his wound received in Australia. We are suffering from excess of heat, and men who have lived in India and other tropical regions, state that the warm weather is more tolerable there than at present in England. This is in a great measure owing to the fact of the houses being constructed so as to admit all the heat and protect all its inmates against dampness and the severity of an English winter storm, but by no means as a protection against 80 or 90 degrees in the shade. Mosquitoes have likewise made their appearance, and are said to have been imported by a vessel from Bermuda. They have made themselves quite at home among us, but we can do without these outlandish guests and hope that the return of cool weather will make them disappear.

## New and Miscellaneous Items.

There is a rumor that Jamaica Eyre is to be the next Governor of the Dominion of Canada.

General Rosecrans is in Washington, and has had an interview with the President relative to his appointment as Minister to Mexico. He will not leave for Mexico for some weeks.

Canada papers say that a number of bears, probably driven away from their retreats by the large fires raging in the woods of the Gattineau district, have been seen on the shores of the river, and have greatly scared the people around.

Stephen H. Phillips, formerly of Salem, and once Attorney-General of Massachusetts, now holds the same office in the Sandwich Islands. He gets \$10,000 a year in gold, and is a member ex officio of the Legislature.

The Montreal Gazette says that the finances of the Dominion are now in so favorable a position as to enable the Government to pay off the whole of its unfunded debt.

Among the gifts to a newly-married pair at a town in New Jersey the other evening, was a broom sent to the lady, accompanied with the following sentiment:

"This trifling gift accept from me. It is no I would commend, to sunshine use the brushy part, in storms the other end."

"The Democratic papers have tried all sorts of means to ruin Grant's reputation, and now they are trying to make people believe that he took breakfast with Frank Blair the other day at Leavenworth."

## Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to Smith & Foster would do well to call and settle their accounts before the 1st day of September 1868. Owing to a change that is to be made in the firm at that time, the settlement of accounts now due would save costs and trouble if paid before that date. Respectfully,  
SMITH & FOSTER.

July 29, 1868.  
P. S.—For the next thirty days Goods will be sold without regard to cost. Call and satisfy yourselves.  
SMITH & FOSTER.

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED, whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or frothy, or is itropy on setting? Or does a thick sediment rise on the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspnoea? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, anxious, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eyes as brilliant? The hergete, preserving, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid that cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and then right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other mannerism about them. I do not mean those who are running to excess, these will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—alcohol, insanity, paralysis, spinal affection, melancholy, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a BURETIC, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT DUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upwards of 15 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Dr. of Medicine, 201 New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price—\$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are Genuine unless done up in steel-wrapped wrapper, with facsimile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed  
H. T. HELMBOLD.

## DEWEY, NOBLE &amp; CO'S

## NEW LADIES STORE

Opposite Store of Hask & Plow in building formerly occupied by S. S. & J. A. Boland. Ladies will find here a complete and choice assortment of Fancy Dry goods just received from market, such as:

Laces.  
Fringes all colors.  
Edgings.  
Insertions.  
Muslins.  
Lawn.  
Collars, Cuffs  
Veils.  
Fans, a rich lot.

## Valencienes and Thread Lace Collars.

A nice line of French Cambrics and Fancy Lawns. A new Kid Glove which surpasses anything yet brought into this market, and wears well. All of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves.  
Dress and Cloak making in all its varieties under the skillful supervision of Miss Ellen Moore, long and favorably known to the inhabitants of this village and vicinity.  
Agent for WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machines. L. P. KIRKPATRICK.

## THE ST. ALBANS BRIGADE BAND

Are prepared to furnish music for

FIREMEN and MILITARY PARADES, PICNICS, EXCURSIONS, DANCES, and on other occasions where Band and String Music is required.

Orders addressed to  
GEORGE E. KINSLEY,  
OR TO  
W. H. SMITH,

At the Tremont House, will receive prompt attention.

## M'GOWAN &amp; BROWN

SADDLERY, CARRIAGE, AND BUILDING HARDWARE.

We have the largest and best assorted stock of goods of every description, in the above line, to be found in the State. As agents for the largest Building Factories, we keep a supply of

## LEATHER BELTING

Of all sizes on hand. We offer a full and complete assortment of

Carriage and Harness Makers' Supplies, and are constantly receiving consignments of a superior article of Oak and Hickory Harness Leather, Patent Collar, and Russell, Grain and Split Skirting and Whipper, Hard and soft Dash, Emulated Oil Top and

## GRAIN BOOT LEATHER

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH, Which we offer at a low cash figure.

M'GOWAN & BROWN,  
J. PROTHINGHAM M'GOWAN, ST. ALBANS, VT.  
GEORGE W. BROWN, JR. d4-tf

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IRON, STEEL, GLASS, NAILS, OIL, PAINTS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, MECHANICS TOOLS, SHELF HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE MAKERS STOCK.

BARNES' BLOCK, LAKE ST. St. Albans, May 11, 1868. d3-tf

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